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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/726,613	12/04/2003	Jaeshin Lee	Q76051	5764
23373	7590	03/03/2008		
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			EXAMINER FRITZ, BRADFORD F	
			ART UNIT 2141	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/03/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/726,613

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

BRADFORD F. FRITZ

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 May 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/5/04 and 5/3/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhao et al. (2003/0191802), hereinafter referred to as Zhao, in view of Oki et al. (5,859,969), hereinafter referred to as Oki.

3. Regarding claim 1, Zhao disclosed a service-providing server for registering applications for client devices on the intranet (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), said applications provided from a plurality of service developers through a wired/wireless communication network (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), and providing an application according to information on the client devices installed in the intranet (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering

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applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

4. Regarding claims 2 and 9, Zhao disclosed a service registration module for registering location information on each application provided from the service developers together with meta information (paragraph 0012); and a service search module for searching the list of applications registered in the service registration module and providing search results when an application service module requests to search the applications registered in the service registration module (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

5. Regarding claims 3 and 10, Oki disclosed wherein the location information represents a path for downloading the applications provided from the respective service developers (column 8, lines 30-50).

6. Regarding claims 4 and 11, Zhao disclosed is application information including a component for operation (paragraphs 0012 and 0055), a type of device used for the operation (paragraphs 0012 and 0055, Fig. 7), a service location and an ID of a service developer (paragraphs 0012 and 0055), said component for operation provided for distinguishing service functions of the applications (paragraphs 0012 and 0055, Fig. 7).

7. Regarding claim 5, Zhao disclosed an application service module for accessing a service-providing server in which applications for client devices on the intranet are registered (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from a plurality of service developers through a wired/wireless communication network

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(paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), searching a list of applications (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), and providing applications, corresponding to information on the devices installed in the intranet of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

8. Regarding claims 6 and 12, Zhao disclosed wherein the application service module is a gateway for connecting a computing environment of the intranet with the service-providing server (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 7).

9. Regarding claim 8, Zhao disclosed a service-providing server for registering applications for client devices on the intranet (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from a plurality of service developers through a wired/wireless communication network (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), and providing a selected application (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); and an application service module for searching a list of applications registered in the

service-providing server and providing an application (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), corresponding to information on the devices installed in the intranet of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

10. Regarding claim 14, Zhao disclosed an application registration step for registering applications for home network devices in a service-providing server (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), said applications provided from service developers (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066); and an application providing step for providing an application according to information on the devices installed in the intranet of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines

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30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

11. Regarding claims 15, 19, and 23, Oki disclosed wherein the application registration step further comprises storing meta information and a download path for the applications (column 8, lines 30-50), provided from the service developers, in a database (column 8, lines 30-50).

12. Regarding claims 16, 20, and 24, Zhao disclosed comparing the list of searched applications with information on the client devices collected through an intranet gateway of the user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); selecting only applications appropriate for the intranet of the user from the list of searched applications based on the comparison results (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); and providing a list of the selected applications to the user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering

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applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

13. Regarding claims 17, 21, and 25, Oki disclosed downloading applications to and executing the downloaded applications in the intranet gateway of the user (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49), allowing the user to utilize a relevant service (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49).

14. Regarding claim 18, Zhao disclosed an application search step for accessing a service-providing server in which applications for client devices on the intranet are registered (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from service developers, and searching a list of the registered applications (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); and an application providing step for providing the list of searched applications selected in accordance with an intranet environment of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the

target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

15. Regarding claim 22, Zhao disclosed an application registration step for registering applications for client devices on the intranet in a service-providing server (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from service developers: an application search step for accessing the service-providing server and searching a list of the registered applications: an application list providing step for selecting the list of searched applications in accordance with an intranet environment of a user and providing the list of selected applications to the user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

Conclusion

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRADFORD F. FRITZ whose telephone number is (571)272-3860. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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